# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, ne

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 725 and 730 Broadway.—FORTON'S FROLIC—THE APPOINT MANY—PRENOMENON IN A SMOCK PROCE. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

ACADEMY OF MUSIC (THEATRE FRANCAIS), Irving CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MIN USICAL GRES. &c. Fifth Avenue Open 4 West Twenty-fourth street.-Tax

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel — ETHIOP AN SINGING, DANCING, &C.—THE PLYING TRAPRIE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-ing Dancing, Burlesques, &c. -Ireland in 1836; or, the Dark Hour Bayone Dawn.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way. - Nauceo Comicalities, Bunkasques, &c. - Jack on De-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, GS Bro

FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway.-KELLOGG'S

BRADY'S GALLERY, 735 Broadway, corner of Tenth street—Open every day and evening this week,—New Con-LECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

### THE NEWS.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. Fessenden reported the amendment to the Appropriation bill supplying deficencies in the civil expenses, embracing various appropriations and additional salaries. Mr. Grimes favorably reported the bill for the establishment of a hydrographic office in he Navy Department, Mr. Trumbull reported the Civil Rights bill from the Judiciary Committee, with a re-commendation that it pass; but Mr. Davis objected to its immediate consideration, and it was laid over. A joint resolution was passed to distribute two thousand five hundred dollars among the sufferers by the late arsenal explosion, ten in number. Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Committee on Reconstruction ought to take the testimony of a reasonable number of persons whose names may be suggested by the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. The present consideration of the resolu-tion was objected to. At one o'clock the Regular Army bill was taken up. The bill, which we publish this morning, and which was passed after the introduc-tion of several amendments, provides for a military establishment on a peace footing, to be organized as folbrigadier generals, five regiments of artillery, twelve of colored men). The bill now goes to the House fo satoption or rejection. The House amendment to the Senate bill authorizing an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court was concurred in and the hill passed. It only awaits the President's signa ure to

ecome a law. In the House the morning hour was spent in discus ing the Habeas Corpus act amendment of Mr. Cook, and on the expiration of the hour it went over until to-day. A resolution requesting the Navy Department to send a special squadron to the British fishing grounds was prespecial squaron to the British fishing grounds was pre-sented, but subsequently withdrawn. The special report on the Internal Revenue, published in yesterday's HERALD, was submitted to the House yesterday, and re-ferred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the joint resolution in reference to the Paris Industrial Exhibition. The originally proposed appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was reduced to one hundred thousand dollars, and the resolu

At an important meeting of republican members of Congress at Washington yesterday the veto message of the President was approved and the displacement of Secretaries Stanton, Harlan and Speed urged. The persons composing the meeting were the republican man bers who voted to sustain the veto of the Freedmen' Bureau b.ll.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were reported in the Senate vesterday directiv and changing the route of the Broadway and Seven Avenue Railroad Company, and authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend use the same. Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a Broadway Suspension Railroad and incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the

Metropolitan Improvement Company, and to amend the Public Charities and Correction Department act of New Bills were passed to regulate the use of boars and vessels within the Metropolitan district, to limit the tenure of office in the New York State National Guard and to incorporate the New York Mutual Gas Light Com

# THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the tax levy, as amended and published in full in another column, was passed. Resolutions endorsing the Feniar movement and enjoining upon city officials generally the to the adjournment of the Board to Monday next.

The Board of Health beld its fith regular meeting vesterday, at which a code of bylaws for its government is published in another column.

ew Court House investigation went on yesterday again. The witnesses examined were Michael Rawley, who testified that the estimate made out by him for the firm of which he is foreman for the iron work on the use was at the then current market rates, and Joseph B. Young, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, reference to the iron work on the Court House in April. had no point to it. The witnesses for the prosecution were not on hand, except those above named. The chairman of the committee declined to direct the architect of the Court House to report the quantity of bricks and other material used in use, alleging that these were on record in

the Comptroiler's office.

An unconfirmed rumor was affect in the street yesterday afternoon to the effect that a butcher overheard conversation between two persons whom he took to be this you that he caused their arrest, and that the bouds, n a stable up town. Senor Mackenna, Secretary to the Chilean Legation

and Dr. Rogers, late Chilean Consul at this port, gave ball yesterday before Judge Shipman, in the United States it Court, to appear and plead to an indictment chargted States. It is reported that within a day or two the authorities have received documents of a most in portant character regarding the alleged fitting out of Chilean privateers in United States ports, and fully cor-roborating the charges made against the Chilean Envoy in this city.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Betts, in the District Court, to release the alleged Chilean privateer Meteor on a bond representing the value of the vessel. The motion was sustained by able argument on the part of counsel representing the owners. The motion was op-posed in a long and able address by the District Attorney. Judge Betts took the papers and promised to give his de-

cision at an early day.

Ten warrante in all have been issued by the internal revenue authorities for the arrest of parties charged with bribing internal revenue officers, and the cases will saring to-morrow (Friday) morning before United nts suized by order of the revenue officers, together

with other interesting intelligence in reference to the alleged whiskey frauds.

An action against Mrs. Eliza J. Brown, widow of Mr. William H. Brown, the shipbuilder, has been on trial for several days at Special Term, Supreme Court, before Judge Garvin. The dispute is relative to a piece of property given to Mrs. Brown by her husband, and situated on Dry Dock street, near Twelfth street. The plaintif took the ground that a deed to a wife by a husband was not valid; but this was overruled, and the case went to the jury on matters of fact. The jury were still out at

In the case of Enger vs. the Second Avenue Railroa Company, which was an action for five thousand dollars damages for injuries done to the child of plaintiff by running over her in Chrystie street, while the car was going at an unusual speed, the jury yesterday rendered verdict giving the father one thousand five hundre dollars for the loss of service of his child and the expens of medical attendance. The case occupied some time in trial, and during its course Judge Daly decided that such an action should not be dismissed on the mere ground that the parents were negligent in allowing their child

to run about the streets without proper attendance.

An action against the Forty-second Street and Grand
Street Ferry Railroad Company, brought by John Ibl,
for loss sustained by the killing of his son (a child three
years and two months old), in July last, by being run over years and two months old), in July last, by being run over by one of the cars of the line, was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, part 3, yesterday, before Judge Mason. As an administrator had not been appointed, the jury brought in a verdict for only thirty dollars, the amount expended by plaintiff for medical fees. In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Alker, the case of McMahon against Rautur was decided in favor

of the plaintiff, who was awarded five hundred do with costs. The plaintiff appeared on behalf of the Mu tual Pleasure Club to recover five hundred dollars pai to defendant as part payment for a thousand dollar plea sure boat which he was to build for them. The clu

refused the boat, as it did not come up to the terms of the agreement, and sued for the amount paid on it. Andrew Mullisan, keeper of a drinking saloon corner of Essex and Broome streets, was severely cut by Francis Sullivan, a stonecutter, living at 280 East Twenty-fourth street. Patrick Purcell, a moulder, was similarly injured in the porterhouse corner of Grand and Orchard streets. Subsequently Purcell and a man named John Roach at-tacked Datesties Slaves, who had allowed in the collection. tacked Detective Slowey, who had attempted to quell the disturbance, but were beaten, secured and lodged in the Tenth precinct station house. John Shelly, a suspicious character, was shot in the leg by officer Woodward, on

his refusal to surrender to that officer.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Protestan
Church, which is an ofishoot of the Methodist Episcopa Church, commenced its sittings yesterday in the Att ney street church. Public exercises will be held eve evening. The most interesting feature of the proceedings will be the action they will take in uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in celebrating the centenary

American Methodism.

Emigration from Europe is increasing with the opening of spring and the beginning of peace in this country. The steamer Queen brought over on her last trip nearly The stock market was strong and active yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold was steady and closed at

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Windsor, Canada West note some suspicious movements along the Canadian border. Rockets have been observed ascending from our Detroit correspondent published in yesterday's HERALD, one of the preconcerted signals to precede F nian attack. In addition to this disquieting circum-stance the Canadians have been rendered further uneasy by the fact of numbers of suspected persons crossing daily into Windsor. The general alarm throughout the country shows no sign of diminution. Both the Montreal and Quebec banks have ex-perienced a run upon their funds, and in Ottawa, the new capital, an immense excitement was occasioned on Monday by the publication of an extra announcing an attempt to assassinate the Governor General. This re-port proved entirely unfounded. A feeling of intense festing itself among the Kanucks.

The Western Fenians, judging from their communica-tions received at the O'Mahony headquarters, are nearly all against the Canadian invasion. They are send-ing in large sums of money. Donations from various ing in contributions varying from three to five hundred dollars. Meetings of the various circles continue to be held every night, and the amounts raised on the sale of bonds at each of these meetings are surprising. General Sweeny and President Roberts are still for Canada, and direction. They are certainly getting some support, but seem still to smart from the lashing they received from James Stephens in his recent letter to the Head Centre. The mails by the steamship Hibernian at Portland from Liverpool March 1, via Queenstown March 2 The main items of the news have already been published

due at Boston with two days later news from Europe. Southern papers contain some important statem ats reterior, while the receipts at Memphis. Savannah, Apala chicola and Mobile were very heavy. The most extensive preparations for cultivating had been made in Sou Carolina, and labor having been somewhat systemalized and the sea islands returned to their owners, the planters were very sanguine of raising good crops.

Mr. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, he

Mr. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, has written a very sharp letter to Secretary McCulloch, in which he reiterates his statement, denied by Mr. McCulloch, that there was on the 24th of February last at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the United States Treasury, including deposits in the national banks. Mr. Clarke attempts to show that instead of there being at that time only \$111,149,632 29, as stated by Mr. McCulloch, there was really \$170,466,850 on hand. Mr. Clarke also says that neither of the monthly reports of Sectionary McCulloch for the last few months has shown within \$60,000,000 the actual amount of money in the Treasury; and also that instead of having a deficit on June 30, 1866, of \$112,000,000, Secretary Mc affect will really have a surplus in the Treasury of nearly \$200,000,000 making a difference of \$312,000,000 in the estimates, or more than enough to carry on the government to July, 1867. As this controversy attract much attention, it may be of interest to learn that th law provides that the Comptroller shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his appointment for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reason to be communicated to the Senate.

The Southern Express Company, which runs in connection with the Adams Express Company, paid yesterday through its President, H. B. Fiant, two bundred the sand dollars to the First National Bank of Memphis f money lost on the W. R. Carter, which explod Vicksburg, Miss. The money was received by the Adam Express Company at St. Louis and basded over to the Southern Express Company at Cairo, by whom it w shipped on board the steamer W. R. Carter, which arrived at Memphis during the night, and not making sufficien stay to deliver the money, it was carried past that city thereby rendering the company liable for the loss.

The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Com pany of Boston, with beavy liabilities, is announced. The Texas Constitutional Convention, on the 24th ult. passed the bill granting the freedmen the right to testify n the courts.

Wallace Whittlesoy, arrested some months since in the

city for abstracting bonds from the United State Treasury, has been found guilty.

The Kansas guerilla Quantrell was

city on Saturday night last and carried to Washington where Fenators Lane and Pomeroy and other Kan citizens identified him as the notorious murderer an

is likely to earn the gratitude of the people i it keeps on with the energy that characterizes the commencement of its duties. It has succeeded in stirring up the contractors to some purpose, and men are at work cleaning the streets in the parts of the city where they most need it. The Commission declares its purpose to enforce some thousands of notifications to delinquent landlords and tenants to clean up their reeking premises. All this is in the right direction .

The New Hampshire Election.

The results of the New Hampshire election show that party lines in that State have not been materially disturbed by the recent events at Washington. The total vote cast will probably exceed sixty-eight thousand, which is very close upon the full Presidential vote of 1864, soldiers and all-sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-one. This vote was thus

Lincoln's majority...... 3,529 In the election for Governor last year the day's work resulted as follows:-For Smyth (republican)...... For Harrington (democrat)..... 6,128 It will be seen, however, by comparing the

vote of last year on each side with that of 1864, that Smyth's majority of six thousand was not a republican gain upon the vote of Lincoln, but a clear democratic loss of some four thousand upon the vote of McClellan. Encouraged by the appearances of things at Washing ton, the democrate have evidently exerted themselves to bring out this reserve vote, but have substantially failed to shake the advanced position gained by the republicans last year.

Such is the result of this late New Hampshire

election. How are we to account for it, in

view of the rupture between the republican party in Congress and the President, elected Vice President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln? The New Hampshire democracy came out with flying colors in support of Presi dent Johnson, and in denunciation of the radical doings of Congress; but the republicans had the advantage of supporting both President and Congress, and they were supported by both departments. The administration through Postmaster General Denison, urgo the integrity of the party; for at this juncture it is the policy of President Johnson to fight the radicals within the republican lines. Moreover, the odor of copperheadism and the Chicago Shent-per-shent Convention-a very bad odor-still sticks to the democratic party. This fact was strikingly developed in our last November election, when one of the most brilliantly successful heroes of the war, though put on the Johnson platform, was beaten as the democratic candidate by thirly thousand majority. In fact, from its obnoxious peace affiliations and peace movements during the war. the democratic party has lost the confidence of the people who carried through the war. The party must take a new shape and a new name before it can expect to accomplish any important political revolution. The party record of the war has killed it as dead as the Bourbons. The new wine of Johnson's policy cannot be put into the old demo cratic bottles of the Chicago Convention. A new departure, under a new organization, embracing the republican administration conservatives, is the true course for the Northern remnents of the old democratic party. Such we hold, is the party lesson from this late New Hompshire election. The same lesson will probably be repeated in Connecticut, although there, abandoning the ritual of copperheadism, the party is running for Governor a candidate identified with the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. This is a long step in the right direction; but in order to meet the administration and the new order of things the Northern democracy must cast off their old butternut party uniform, and come out in the true blue of the Union party of Andrew

FENIANISM AND THE FRIGHT IN CANADA. - Canda is in a terrible state of alarm over the bugshop of invasion that it has conjured up in its infantile imagination. Of course every one in Cafada abases every one out of that wild region, and raves and scolds and whines with the funniest fright and frenzy. The United States is blamed for all, and the Canadian words against us are an exact description of Canadian conduct two years ago. "Change but the name, the tale is told of thee." If the United States had issued a proclamation and put down the Fenian demonstrations, and so forth and so forth, Canada, we are told. would not have been in this danger. How well these very words apply to what Canada might have done against our enemies whom she sheltered, protected and encouraged. And in vivine of this, if all were real that Canada fears, she would get no more than she deserves. But her fears are vain and silly Fenjanism will never burt ber. There is too much money in the institution for it to accom plish any such object. One branch in this city is now in the daily receipt of ten thousand dollars, the other of three thousand dollars. Perhaps not less than a hundred thousand dollars a day is subscribed throughout the country. Will the Fenian leaders give up such a bustness as this to go to Canada and meddle with villanous saltpetre? Would they even go to such a cold, miserable, God-forsaken country to spend it, with all the cities of the United States open for their reveis, and all the world before them where to choose. Oh, no: Canada

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA. - Our advices from Canada and New Brunswick convey some tangible information in regard to the consolidation of the British North American provinces. This scheme has been before ventilated, and is no doubt a favorite one with the home government; at least assurances are given that the provincials will not be disturbed in the movement by her Majesty's ministers. We have before given our reasons why the American people should distrust the character of this scheme. That it looks ultimately to the placing of a scion of the house of Guelph upon a monarchical throne to be erected in Canada under the countenance and support of both England and France, admits of a reasonable supposition. With an imperial government on the south of us, as in Mexico, under the especial protection of France, and with a monarchy of some sort upon our northern borders, as we believe has been contemplated in the case of Canada, under the especial family shelter of the throne of Great Britain, those two great Powers of Europe have hoped to restrict the progress of republicanism on this continent. The effectual suppression of the rebellion, however, may have caused those governments to modify their programme and induced them to awalt further developments before pressing a measure so well calculated to arouse enmity of the American people. In the meantime it will be well for our government watch this confederation movement in Canada, and see whether it does not portend evil to the

generally. It will, however, only be necessary word of encouragement to the thousands of Fenians, who are eagerly awaiting an invitation to invade Canada, for our government to settle the question of a Canadian mon-archy, with an English Guelph upon the throne, promptly and forever.

Progress of Correct Ideas on the Currency

Not long ago our public men, politicians and press were continually reiterating the old builionist idea of making current paper money the same value as gold by legislation. Make the greenback dollar worth the gold dollar right away, they said, as if the government had only to say the word and it would be done. The French Convention said the same thing with regard to the assignats, and used every effort to force them to an approximate value with specie; but it so happened that the contrary effect was produced—the assignate became more depreciated by the forcing process. The laws of nature and trade cannot be set aside by decrees of men. Canute was not able when he planted his chair on the sea shore and commanded the tide not to come any further, than the currency theorists are when they think they can bring paper and money to par at any time by just saying it must be so. The English bullionists had the same idea as the French Convention. They tried at the conclusion of the long war with Napoleon, when gold was at a premium, to force the currency up to its standard. The consequence was that they violently dis-arranged business and the established value of everything. Bankrupteles, financial difficulties. both with the government and in commerce and long years of distress among the people followed this violation of natural laws. Our own public men and press, not knowing or not heeding these laws and the teachings of history, began at the close of the war to proclaim the same views. Even the Secretary of the Treasury caught the infection and expressed views which he has since found were imprac-

But light begins to break upon the minds of our public functionaries, Congressmen and the people. The views of an enlightened and independent press on this subject are making an impression. We notice in the proceedings of the United States Senate on Tuesday that Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution to pre vent on undue contraction of the currency. It provides "that the aggregate outstanding United States notes not bearing interest, and including fractional currency, shall notbe diminished below four hundred and twenty millions." Then, after providing for the payment of accruing indebtedness from whatever sur plus there may be in the Treasury above a certain fixed amount, the resolution says, "but the amount of interest-bearing legal tender notes shall not be diminished by payment or conversion at a rate exceeding five millions per month." It is not our purpose to enter here into the merits of Mr. Sherman's proposition in its details. We merely notice the fact that our public men and the country are becoming more enlightened on the currency question, and that there is a growing disposition not to rash headlong into financial and commercial difficulties by injudicious contraction.

There are some men, it is true, who never learn anything-mon of one idea-mere theorists, who still clamor for immediate specie payments, in opposition to common sense and fixed laws of nature They are radical in everything—as much so with regard to the currency and finances as about the negro. They ignore the teachings of history and the application of the light which experience gives us to the actual circumstances of our condition. The steady decline in gold of late, which is a strong argument against disturbing the natural operation of those laws that govern the relative value of currency to specie and other things, only makes them more clamorous. But the influence of these currency quacks is limited, foriunately, and both the government and people begin to They realize the fact that the country is prosperous, notwithstanding the feerful war we have just passed through; that there is a healthy and steady appreciation of the currency going on; and that, it not tampered with, it will gradually approach to par with gold in the natural course of things.

In connection with this subject it will be well to notice the views of President Johnson. In his reply to the delegates representing the iron manufactures of the country, a few days ago, he made some very appropriate remarks about the currency and returning to specie payments. We refer to them because they embrace the true statesmanlike view of the matter, and because they are substantially the same we have been urging all along.

The full and complete reconciliation of the country out to be a precursor to all movements—should be the first object. Such a reconciliation would produce the development of the manufacturing, the commercial, the agricultaral and the other industrial interests of the country. He spoke of the state of the currency and the country. He spoke of the state of the currency and the clifferent views entertained of contraction and expouron, and said:—When we look at these things the first object is the restoration of the government. You thereby entered is the restoration of the government. You thereby entered is the restoration of the government is would have the effect of preventing contraction, which is would give all the practical benefits to be derived from contraction. It would give as a sounder basis to rest upon. By bringing the products of the South—some three hundred millions of dollars worth of tobacco, cotton, &c.—thio our commerce it would avert any possibility of a finantial crash. It would make the currency perfectly sound, and it would develop all the industrial resources and promote the industrial interests of the country. The restoration of the government is the greatest stimulant that can be applied not only to the manufacturing, but to the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the nation.

rizing notions of the radical press and Congressmen and a child may see the wisdom of them and the absurdity of the latter. Yes, restore the country to harmony, and by that means give confidence and stimulate the wonderful resources of the South, and there will be such a demand for currency to carry on our increasing business that the greenback will soon be worth the gold dollar. That is the proper and the quickest way to bring about specie payments.

Colorapo.-The United States Senate has rejected by a decided vote the proposition to admit Colorado as a State. This, under the circumstances, is perhaps the wisest course that could have been adopted. From the debate on the question in the Senate, we judge that the principal objection to its admission is that the Territory has not sufficient population to entitle it to a member of Congress. The population seems to have decreased for the last two years instead of increasing. Senator Sumner under-took to rally an exposition on the ground that

groes the privilege of the elective franchise But its admission was not rejected on that ground, but simply for the reason that the population of the Territory was not sufficient to make a State. The people of Colorado can afford to wait a year or two longer. Nor will they be obliged to remain out long, for the rapid construction of the Pacific Railroad will turn the tide of emigration in that direction, and in a year or two more at the furthest the Territory will have the requisite number of inhabitants, and the State will come in all the stronger, and occupy a better position for its delay. Let Colorado patiently bide its time; the world was not made in one day.

St. Patrick's Day-The Fenians and the

St. Patrick's day is approaching and no doubt, under the exciting circumstances of the times, our Irish follow citizens will make a great demonstration. But we believe that the enians will make no public display. It is thought they are just new engaged in more arnest work. It is evident that the fright ened Canadians think so at all events.

The great Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood recently brought out a new element in the Irish character. It has always been assumed that the hierarchy and clergy of the Catholic Church controlled the Irish masses, and to a certain ex-tent history has shown this to be true; but in the emonstration of Sunday there are evidences that, so far as the Fenian movement is concerned, their influence has not prevalled. The Archbishon of New York issued a rescript, which was read from all the pulpits, against the gathering, denouncing it as a protanation of the Sabbath, and discouraging the movement in very strong terms. Nevertheless there was an immense meeting, probably the largest ever assembled in Jones' Wood upon any occasion, an enthusiasm not often witnessed, even in an Irish meeting, and an amount of money subscribed on the spot which showed the intense interest felt in the cause for which the meeting was called. Indeed, it looked as though the attempt to suppress it by clerical authority bad the contrary effect to what was intended. The Catholic clergy, as in duty bound, read the order of the Archbishop in their several churches. In some instance these gentlemen explained that they were mere ly fulfilling their obligations to their superior, bough they did not individually regard the meeting or the object as immoral or improper. We argue from these facts that interference

with secular matters on the part of the Catholic clergy finds no favor with their flocks in this community. Unlike the followers of many of the political churches, who are led by such men as Cheever and Beecher, our Irish fellow citizens appear to understand the difference between the duties of their pastors in rel'gious and in secular matters. The fact is significant that while the question of temporal and secular power in the head of the Catholic Church is agitating Europe, the exercise of secular power in the clergy and hierarchy is repudiated by the masses who have been educated in the ideas of freedom inculcated in this country. They seem to understand that while the clergy are the right men in the right place, they are out of place when they interfere with the action of the citizen upon important public questions. The objection raised to the meeting at Jones' Wood, which was but the safety-valve to a very natu ral excitement, was based upon the plea of a violation of the Sabbath, and no doubt the hundred thousand men, or more, who attended that meeting remembered that many great events in the history of the world occurred on the Sabbath day: that many of the most important victories won by the national arms in the late war were achieved on that day; and possibly they recalled to mind that during the celebrated repeal agitation in their own country, from 1842 to 1846, nearly all the great "monster meetings," as they were called, at which both bishops and priests were present and made speeches, were held on Sunday, for the reason, which was as good then as now. that it is a day at the disposal of the masses. At all events they disregarded the injunction of the Archbishop, and were present in immense numbers, representing, in bone and sinew and enthusiasm and money, the interest they felt in the question which was to be discussed. Whether the result of this meeting was intended as a rebuke upon the attempt to impose clerical authority outside its proper sphere or not, certain it is that it wears that aspect, and, at least, it proves that the Irish portion of our population know how to draw a distinction between the clerical and secular powers of the clergy. This fact is the more remarkable in a people who are supposed to have been proverbially subservient to cleri-

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES AND THE PARIS EX-POSITION.—General Banks, of Massachusetts made a capital speech in the House of Repre sentatives on Tuesday. It must have been really refreshing as well as enligatening to hear remarks of the kind in place of the stereotyped harangues of members about the eternal negro. General Banks very happily portrays the magnitude of the American nati and demonstrates that in view of our immer resources, scarcely as yet developed, our na tional debt is a mere bagatelle. General Banks views in regard to the Paris Universal Exposition, and the part our government and people should take in regard to it, are eminently sound and proper. The government could not better employ some of our ironclads—the Dunderberg or Dictator for example—than by despatching them to France freighted with American inventions about the time of the exhibition. The assistance of United States men-of-war has been applied to that great international undertaking, the Russo-American telegraph; and we suggest that in the same spirit national vessels may be employed in the service of the country in transporting samples of the prominent productions and inventions of our citizens.

CABINET OFFICERS IN CONGRESS .- At the last session of Congress the subject of introducing the British custom of having certain Cabinet ministers on the floor of the House of Representatives, to answer such questions on public topics as might be propounded by members, was broached and failed. This session, we believe, a similar proposition has been introduced. Now we have no objection to our House of Representatives adopting this plan of the British Parilament, provided it will take the whole of it. That is, when ministers go before the House to defend their measures and American States and to republican institutions I the people voted down a clause giving the ne- on a vote are left in a minority, they are ex- ev

pected to resign that a new Cabine. with the popular majority. This feature of the system constitutes its chief recommendation.

And although it is the fatality of our Secretary of State's exuberant diplomacy to create as much mystification as it clears up, we should be quite willing to have the experiment tried, provided it would lead to the retirement of any mber of the Cabinet about whose soundness on the President's policy of restoration there can be the slightest doubt

Our Local Judges and Justices, and the Present Victors System of Their

In the midst of the general demoralization and corruption which have so long prevailed among our city officials of all descriptions, it is refreshing, especially in the administration of justice, to note here and there an example worthy the respect and confidence of the community. Such an officer was Judge Hoffman as our Recorder; such is be as Mayor; and such, we have no doubt will Mr. Hackett, our present Recorder, prove to be; for he has the reputation not only of a capable but of a dill gent and honest man. Our law abiding citizens have many reasons, also, to be well satis-fied with such faithful and fearless dispensers of justice as Judge Barnard and Judge Russel. whose very names have become a terror to evildoers; but such officers as these are the shining exceptions to the generally demoralising results of our present vicious system of casting the choice of our judges and justices into the general scramble of our popular elections.

Our police justices, for instance, of New York and Brooklyn, including Williamsburg, have acquired of late years a most unenviable notoriety, taken in the lump-not vastly better, in fact, than that of the mock auctioneers. They are in too many instances regarded, not as the guardians of the public safety, but as the friends, if not the confederates of ruffians, thieves and vagabonds of every stripe. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. And why is this? How are we to accoun for this shameful state of things? The explantstion is very easy. The ruffianly elements of this city hold the balance of power in our city elections; and this power is perhaps me actively exercised in the elections of our police justices, before whom the rowdy, thief and cutthroat are most likely to be called to answer for their crimes. In turning loose one of these delightful managers of our primary elections the justices concerned may win twenty, fifty or a hundred votes as a candidate for another term, or for something else. He may lose in the same proportion by pursuing the opposite course. The temptation, therefore, to befriend these masters of the ballot box is hard to resist, and hence the benevolent indulgences accorded by some of our police justices to no torious offenders of high and low degree. They

are investments for another election.

The root of all this mischief lies, we say, is the present vicious system of electing our di pensers of justice. They are thus to a gre extent placed at the mercy of the very crit nals it is their duty to bring to punishme After the election of General Jackson the Presidency, modern democracy, in the North especially, disregarding the marks of the founders of our popular institutions, began to spread itself in the form an epidemic, and universal suffrage and the rights of the people to the election of judges a all grades, and for limited terms, carried every thing before them. The wonder is that the Supreme Court of the United States, from all the attempts made against it, has escaped these innovations. Experience, however, has tution in placing those judges above the clique and rings of corrupt election managing poli-ticians, and we have also learned from dear experience the folly of a departure from that system. Our local judges and justices should be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and should hold their office during good behavior and capability to discharge their official duties. In our Co tional Convention which is to be elected next fall it is to be hoped the supreme State law will be thus amended.

In this matter of the election of our local indges we have been going on the road to mob law and anarchy, and we must turn back. We must place our agents of the law above the fears or favors, the bribes or hostile combinations of confederate ruffians, and then the handed justice to criminals will not fall upon a few such independent courageous judges as Hoffman, Barnard and Russel; but all of them will be free to pur-sue the same course. We must have our judicial system so amended at the foundation that a righteous administration of justice in this city and its surroundings will depend neither upon our primary elections and their managing row dies, nor upon the lucky circumstance of secur ing here and there a judge who is neither to be bribed nor builled into indulgences to rogues and ruffians. Let our judges and justices be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to retain their places during good behavior, and justice will prevail. We set buck our State constitution to this ancient landmark before we of this island and the neighboring islands can expect to be relieved of the pernicious influences of the rowdy elements of our primary elections.

Amusements.

MISS WESTERN AT WOOD'S THEATRE.

The drama of Don Cesar de Bazan, with Miss Lucille Western in the title rôte, was produced last night at Mr. George Wood's theatre to one of the largest and best houses of the season. It is seldom that a woman is found who can don the costume of the steroer sex, even in the mimic scene, without rendering herself liable to failure and mortification. Indeed, lady actresses generally succeed in blundering under similar circumstances, and where one lady plays Iago passably, a number will play it execrably. Miss Lucille Western, in assuming the volatile yet gallant Don Cesar, last evening, treated her listeners to a fine bit of acting, and portrayed the reckless, vivacious soldier of fortune in all his whimsicalities less, vivacious soldier of fortune in all his whimsicalities and vagaries, much more truthfully than he is usually put upon the beards by actors of established reputation. Her upon the beards by actors of established reputation. Here conception and rendition of the rôle is slightly similar to that of Mr. Murdoch, yet lacking some of that gentle-man's eccentricities, and is quite as artistic in all major points. In the make up of her face and her dreas she surpasses him, as well as scores of those who attempt the line and manage to muddle it. In the scenes where Don Cassar is intoxicated and where he is so suddenly narried and so ineffectually, that was excee